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2. (Thrice Amended) A method of constructing a segmented wound member of an N phase electromechanical device, comprising:

(A) winding N sets of stator segments, each set corresponding to a phase of the electromechanical device and each segment defining a bobbin, the N sets of segments being wound with a single continuous length of wire for each set such that the segments of each set are electrically in series, including

(1) arranging a plurality of segments in a side-by-side orientation along a central axis, the plurality of segments forming one of the N sets of segments;

(2) winding the plurality of segments about the central axis; and

(3) repeating steps (1) and (2) for each of the remaining sets of segments; and

(B) combining the N sets of segments in a common circular arrangement to form the wound member.

4. (Twice Amended) A method of winding segments of a segmented wound member of an electromechanical device, comprising:

(A) arranging a plurality of segments in a side-by-side orientation along an axis of rotation, each segment of the plurality of segments defining a bobbin;

(B) rotating the plurality of segments and a wire dispenser relative to each other about the axis of rotation; and

(C) winding each of the plurality of segments during step (B) perpendicularly with respect to the axis to form the segments electrically in series with one another.

6. (Twice Amended) The method of claim 4, wherein the arranging, rotating, winding steps are performed N times, N being equal to a number of phases of the electromechanical device, and wherein a total of N sets of M segments are wound for the electromechanical device, M being determined by a number of poles of the

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electromechanical device and being equal to the number of segments that are arranged, rotated, and wound during each performance of the arranging, rotating, and winding steps, and wherein the N sets of M segments are combined into the common circular arrangement.

21. (Twice Amended) The method of claim 2, wherein, during the rotating step (2), relative rotation between the plurality of segments and the wire dispenser is established by virtue of the plurality of segments rotating and the wire dispenser remaining stationary.

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